

ernment will bear the defense costs and assume the liability as determined in a Federal court. These cases will be tried in a Federal district court under the Federal Tort Claims Act. This should not work any great hardship upon the plaintiff, but it should for the first time provide adequate and equitable protection for the drivers of postal vehicles. I urge all my colleagues to give their support to this worthwhile and much needed legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 202) to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2679 of title 28, United States Code, is amended (1) by inserting the subsection symbol "(a)" at the beginning thereof and (2) by adding immediately following such subsection (a) as hereby so designated, four new subsections as follows:

"(b) The remedy by suit against the United States as provided by section 1346 (b) of this title for damage to property or for personal injury, including death, resulting from the operation by any employee of the Government of any motor vehicle while acting within the scope of his office or employment, shall hereafter be exclusive of any other civil action or proceeding by reason of the same subject matter against the employee or his estate whose act or omission gave rise to the claim.

"(c) The Attorney General shall defend any civil action or proceeding brought in any court against any employee of the Government or his estate for any such damage or injury. The employee against whom such civil action or proceeding is brought shall deliver within such time after date of service or knowledge of service as determined by the Attorney General, all process served upon him or an attested true copy thereof to his immediate superior or to whomever was designated by the head of his department to receive such papers and such person shall promptly furnish copies of the pleadings and process therein to the United States attorney for the district embracing the place wherein the proceeding is brought to the Attorney General, and to the head of his employing Federal agency.

"(d) Any such civil action or proceeding commenced in a State court shall be removed without bond at any time before trial by the Attorney General to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending and the proceedings deemed a tort action brought against the United States under the provisions of this title and all references thereto. Should a United States district court determine on a hearing on a motion to remand held before a trial on the merits that the case so removed is one in which a remedy by suit within the meaning of subsection (b) of this section is not available against the

United States, the case shall be remanded to the State court.

"(e) The Attorney General may compromise or settle any claim asserted in such civil action or proceeding in the manner provided in section 2677, and with the same effect."

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall be deemed to be in effect six months after the enactment hereof but any rights or liabilities then existing shall not be affected.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend title 28, entitled 'Judiciary and Judicial Procedure', of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 315(A) OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a bill for introduction and for appropriate reference.

I might say to the Members of the Senate that last year I sponsored a bill to amend section 315(a) of the Communications Act which would allow the networks of the country to proceed to make time available to presidential and vice-presidential candidates in the election which has just become history, and concerning which some more history will shortly be made on the other side of the Capitol.

I have consulted many persons involved in this matter, including both political parties. The bill I introduced last year to amend the section was temporary; it provided only for the campaign just past.

In order to bring the matter before the Senate again, I am reintroducing the amendment to the Communications Act, section 315(a), which would make the amendment permanent and would allow availability of time for presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 204) to provide that section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 shall not apply to candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

USE OF TELEVISION STATIONS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing on behalf of the senior Senator from the State of Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPLE], and myself, the measure designed to help activate many of our idle educational television channels.

This measure which passed the Senate during the 86th Congress would allocate \$1 million to each State and the District of Columbia toward the purchase or installation of equipment to get educational television stations on the air. None of the appropriation authorized

could be used for personnel or program service.

As this measure is presented again to the Senate, I recall the article written for the National Association of Educational Broadcasters Journal and printed in the May-June 1960 edition:

We have our race for space. We have shown haste to face the missile gap. However, thus far, we have set no pace to erase the gap in educational television which measures almost two-thirds of our Nation in breadth.

Many contend that we have given our educators more advice than funds, more students than desks, more technology to teach than we have modern tools to teach it, including educational television.

On April 14, 1952, the Federal Communications Commission set aside 242 channels for noncommercial educational stations. Now that number has been increased to 257. Less than 55 stations are on the air today.

During that same period, what has happened in other fields?

Both Russia and America have placed satellites in orbit, launched deep space thrusts, made supersonic missiles operational, adapted atomic propulsion to water navigation.

Our travelers have become accustomed to crossing the continent in less than 4 hours and the Atlantic Ocean during daylight hours. But two-thirds of our students have progressed eight grades without having educational television available to them.

For the one-third of the Nation's school population which has used educational television, the experience has been most rewarding and promising. To know exactly how rewarding and promising, you should have sat with me in my Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee room a year ago.

Had you been a parent listening, you would have heard other parents tell how their children had gained in knowledge through educational television.

Had you been a teacher, you would have heard eager fellow educators telling what a tool the medium is when applied as a teaching supplement.

Had you been a lawmaker, the problems of utilizing educational television properly would have been most revealing, and heart touching.

You would have learned of innumerable community meetings held, countless conferences convened, reams of minutes taken, and many sound conclusions reached.

Testifying before my committee were those who had channels allocated but not activated. Those who had stations in service. Those who had seen educational television in service elsewhere and now wanted it for their areas, their children.

There was no shortage of desire for an educational television station. Nor was any lessening of need indicated. Only a shortage of dollars was indicated to buy equipment, install it, get the picture into the classroom.

The dollars trouble me, as they do you.

Those offering testimony saw in my measure, S. 12, being reintroduced in the Senate today, a chance to obtain part of the dollars they need. This help, they felt, can spell the difference between having a channel which is allocated but unused or a channel beaming programs to students.

Each witness knew that even \$1 million allocated to each State and the District of Columbia, as provided by the Magnuson measure, wouldn't stretch far. They knew the dollars supplied could be used only to buy equipment or install it. After the station was on the air, no Federal funds under the Magnuson Act could be used for either personnel or program service.

But they must have equipment before programs. The equipment must be installed. So they were for my bill. They thought it should be speedy. That no time be wasted getting the program in operation.

That was a year ago.

I have been fighting for this legislation for the past 4 years. This was a logical next step, since we had won the battle to have these channels reserved exclusively for educational purposes.

If this effort meets with success and we can immediately double or triple the number of educational stations now on the air, considering that we now have less than 55, this can be an important step forward.

If every community could proceed as did my home city of Seattle, then the problem could be lessened.

Loren Stone, who directs channel 9, Seattle, tells me that the \$1 per student contribution made by the majority of school districts, King County, and Seattle city schools, coupled with the same payment from Seattle University and Seattle Pacific College provides about two-thirds of the station's annual budget. The other one-third comes from the University of Washington. Other areas have tried much the same plan with varying degrees of success.

But in Seattle it works.

Cutting down operational costs there is the arrangement for the University of Washington to provide studio and office facilities on the campus, and, through the school of communications, to make students available to augment the station's small professional staff. Housing for the station transmitter is provided at Edison Technical School and Edison's students maintain and operate the facility.

However, at channel 9's start, capital funds came almost exclusively from outside the local educational group. The Fund for Adult Education, an independent agency created by the Ford Foundation, made a grant to the station of \$150,000, upon the condition the station raise double that amount in local matching funds. Commercial television station KING-TV, owned by Mrs. Scott Bullitt made a gift of television equipment, including a transmitter, two camera chains, a tower and many other useful items valued at \$121,963. A community-wide drive for funds produced \$33,441. The Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. made a grant of \$10,000 to the station as

being one of the first 10 educational television stations to commence broadcasting. The University of Washington provided studio and building facilities, which for purposes of the required matching funds, have been valued at \$275,000.

Through this supercommunity effort and the humanitarian gesture by Mrs. Bullitt, we now have "Calculus," a half-hour three time a week series for accelerated mathematics students going to our high school seniors in the Seattle-King County area.

Our third graders get "Panchito y los animales," a quarter-hour three-times-a-week series in the Spanish language.

Junior high students studying Washington State history can look up from their books to catch "Reliving the Past," a weekly series carried on channel 9.

The "Listen and Say" basic speech and reading program commands wide attention in our primary classes.

To permit the greatest possible elasticity, the classroom teacher can pluck from the air, the individual program best suited for her room at the time she wants it because each of the in-school programs are repeated two or three times during the day or week. These repeats are made from kinescopes made of the programs in channel 9's studios. Thus repeats are possible in future years and loans are possible to schools outside the station's coverage area.

Loren Stone informs me that channel 9 has an evening schedule including an hour for children from 7 to 8, an hour of telecourses from 8 to 9 and an hour of general cultural and informational programs for adults and the entire family from 9 to 10.

Each of you has an example to draw upon from the nearest educational station. Perhaps you, as I, have talked with children who view the programs, use the facility to give new meaning to textbook pages, learn by seeing as well as hearing.

Actually, one cannot know the full meaning nor potential of educational television until you have sat down with the student, the teacher, the parent, and talk concrete results.

The results are eloquent.

So was Dean Gordon Sabine, of Michigan State University, when he told my committee last year:

The educational needs of the United States have so far outstripped the educational capabilities of the Nation that we must have educational television to help us win the fight to educate a whole people. Without it, we surely are defeated.

Then the words uttered by Richard B. Hull, director of radio and television broadcasting for the Ohio State University in Columbus still echo in the hearing room:

With the kind of Federal aid which S. 12 provides, aid which specifically forbids any kind of Federal direction or control, a "grassroots" educational television development at the State level for the first time becomes possible, and the electronics mass media, already harnessed to the purposes of business and industry can become available to education.

This testimony, and thousands of words in the same vein, give stature to

the hearing record on S. 12. They gave impetus to the measure when it passed the Senate.

But the only real satisfaction can come when the electronic picture tube lights up in those classrooms in the other two-thirds of our Nation to let those students have this vibrant, vital new educational supplement that is television.

Until these tubes glow, our job remains unfinished.

I wish to let the bill remain on the desk so that the names of additional sponsors may be added to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair ask the Senator how long he wishes the bill to lie on the desk?

Mr. MAGNUSON. At least 3 or 4 days; at least until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, because many Senators will not be here over the weekend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Four days, then?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk as requested.

The bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. SCHOEPPLE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PROTECTION OF WATER RIGHTS OF STATES

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. CURTIS], the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] and myself, I introduce, for appropriate references, a bill to affirm and recognize the water laws of the States lying wholly or partly west of the 98th meridian.

Mr. President, on two previous occasions, like bills on the same subject have been introduced in this body.

It is considered necessary to give legislative assurance of the integrity of western water rights, in view of the adverse implications arising from recent Supreme Court decisions, in particular in the case of *Federal Power Commission v. Oregon* (349 U.S. 435 (1955)).

Much discussion and effort have already been devoted to the question. There are on file reports from departments and agencies having programs or interests connected with western water rights. It comes as no surprise to find that divergent views on such legislation were expressed. But a concern for reasonable protection of Federal programs and interests—which, incidentally, this bill provides for—should not altogether hold up legislative action and thus deprive persons in reclamation States of the needed assurance of their vested property rights in the use of water.

I send the bill to the desk, Mr. President, with the request that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

partment of the Army at Fort Greely, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN VICINITY OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the withdrawal of certain public lands 40 miles east of Fairbanks, Alaska for use by the Department of the Army as a Nike range (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN OF CERTAIN LANDS IN GRANITE CREEK AREA, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of certain lands in the Granite Creek Area, Alaska, for use by the Department of the Army at Fort Greely, Alaska, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN OF CERTAIN LANDS IN LADD-EIELSON AREA, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of certain lands in the Ladd-Eielson Area, Alaska, for use by the Department of the Army as the Yukon Command Training Site, Alaska, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION TO SUBMIT FINAL REPORT

A letter from the Chairman, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the time in which the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission shall submit its final report (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ENTITLED "MAXIMUM DESIRABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF VEHICLES OPERATED ON THE FEDERAL-AID SYSTEMS"

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Maximum Desirable Dimensions and Weights of Vehicles Operated on the Federal-Aid System," dated January 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

MEMBERSHIP ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

The Vice President, as in executive session, laid before the Senate two letters from the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the nomination of Neville Miller, to fill the unexpired term of James E. Colliflower, as a member of the Board of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, whose term expires March 3, 1961, and the nomination of Neville Miller to succeed himself as a member of that agency, for a term of 5 years, effective on and after March 4, 1961; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the recent election served to center atten-

tion on many of the obstacles which still exist to the full exercise of the franchise by all qualified Americans.

I have been giving considerable study to a number of these problems and have in preparation several proposals for improving the present situation. These will relate to such matters as voting on more than one day, the encouragement of uniform local residence laws, and the reform or abolition of the electoral college system.

Judging from the many articles and editorials, and other commentaries which I have been reading, there does appear to be very widespread dissatisfaction with many of our present election laws. This is, of course, a very vital area of our democratic process and we must proceed with great caution in devising improvements. But I have no doubt in my mind that there is a necessity for improvement, and I believe that this period immediately following the election and long prior to the next presidential election offers a particularly propitious opportunity for objective consideration of the situation.

I have been very much encouraged by a number of letters I have received on this subject. One such letter I received recently from the eighth grade citizenship education class at Washington Junior High School in Jamestown, N.Y., relating to the electoral college, contained a petition to the Congress of the United States which I would like to bring to the attention of all my colleagues. I therefore ask unanimous consent that this petition be printed at this point in the Record and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the undersigned, students of Washington Junior High School in the city of Jamestown, county of Chautauqua, and State of New York, do respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the electors from each of the respective States for the election of the President and of the Vice President shall not be permitted to vote by the so-called unit rule for the candidate receiving the greatest popular vote in each such State in the presidential election but rather shall be obligated to cast their votes for each of the various candidates for such offices proportionate to the popular vote in such election in each such State, with the voting for the offices of the President and of the Vice President to be by the same ballot.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FONG:

S. 180. A bill to authorize the appropriation of \$200,000 for use toward the construction of a U.S.S. Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FONG (for himself and Mr. Long of Hawaii):

S. 181. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary

of Agriculture to make financial assistance available under such acts to persons holding leasehold interests in lands in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 182. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to make grants in cash and land to the Convalescent Hospital of Washington, D.C., Inc., for the purpose of enabling the corporation to establish a convalescent and chronic disease hospital in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 183. A bill for the relief of Mihail Zanakis; and

S. 184. A bill for the relief of Georgette D. Caskie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSH:

S. 185. A bill for the relief of Alberto L. Rodriques; and

S. 186. A bill for the relief of Dr. William Kuo-Wei Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 187. A bill to authorize the erection of a U.S. Veterans' Administration hospital in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. YARBOROUGH when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

S. 188. A bill to grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service; and

S. 189. A bill to increase the equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 190. A bill for the relief of Auva Constance Lewis; and

S. 191. A bill for the relief of Sue Lee Kam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware (for himself and Mr. Boggs):

S. 192. A bill to provide for the establishment of a poultry research laboratory in the State of Delaware; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 193. A bill for the relief of Rev. Patrick Floyd; and

S. 194. A bill for the relief of Wong Bak Yen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mrs. NEUBERGER, and Mr. BARTLETT):

S. 195. A bill to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies with respect to productive capital investments of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 196. A bill to make the treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of certain foundations, all of which are closely associated with State colleges and universities and which act as intermediary recipients and administrators of gifts for the exclusive use or benefit of those colleges and universities with their consent, identical with that of those institutions; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. CARLSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MANSFIELD (for Mr. HARTKE):

S. 197. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. MANSFIELD when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. 198. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land located in the State of Indiana to Clark County, Ind.; to the Committee on Armed Services. (See the remarks of Mr. HARTKE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ANDERSON:

S. 199. A bill to amend the act of August 6, 1956 (70 Stat. 1057), with respect to conveyances of Federal property to Indian tribes;

S. 200. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act relative to employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations," approved August 3, 1956; and

S. 201. A bill to donate to the Zuni Tribe approximately 610 acres of federally owned land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 202. A bill to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEATING when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHAVEZ (for himself and Mr. ANDERSON):

S. 203. A bill to declare that the United States holds in trust for the Pueblos of Santa Ana, Zia, Jemez, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, Isleta, and San Ildefonso certain public domain lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 204. A bill to provide that section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 shall not apply to candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. SCHOEPEL):

S. 205. A bill to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SCOTT:

S. 206. A bill to give proper recognition to the distinguished service of Maj. Gen. Howard McCrum Snyder; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCGEE (for himself and Mr. HICKEY):

S. 207. A bill for the relief of Jean Goeckie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. MOSS):

S. 208. A bill for the relief of the Smith Canning Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLOTT:

S. 209. A bill to conserve and develop certain seashores of the United States for the public use and benefit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ALLOTT (for himself and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 210. A bill to establish a national mining and minerals policy; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HRUSKA (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. ALLOTT, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota):

S. 211. A bill to affirm and recognize the water laws of the States lying wholly or partly west of the 98th meridian; to the

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (See the remarks of Mr. HRUSKA when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. PROXMIER, and Mr. WILEY):

S. 212. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

S. 213. A bill to provide for the computation of basic pay of Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 214. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 215. A bill for the relief of Ennis Craft McLaren;

S. 216. A bill for the relief of SFC William H. Riester, Jr.;

S. 217. A bill for the relief of Alessandro Gellhorn;

S. 218. A bill for the relief of Christine Fahrenbruch, a minor;

S. 219. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nobutaka Azuma; and

S. 220. A bill for the relief of Mike H. Kostelac; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 221. A bill for the relief of Dr. Gojko D. Stula;

S. 222. A bill for the relief of Meher K. Kanga and Kersasp H. Kanga;

S. 223. A bill for the relief of Onofrio D'Amato;

S. 224. A bill for the relief of Antonio Sanchez Morillo; and

S. 225. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chien Chen Chi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell 10 Liberty-type merchant vessels to citizens of the United States for conversion into barges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEATING:

S.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution designating February of each year as American History Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEATING when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Mr. MCGEE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3); which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 3

Whereas the United States has benefited greatly from the exchange of students between our own country and other countries through the Fulbright Acts and Smith-Mundt Acts; and

Whereas the other nations of the world have in recent years experienced remarkable growth in the number of persons trained through the operations of these and similar programs; and

Whereas increasing the level of education of the peoples of the world is the most productive investment that the nations of the world can make for the well-being of all mankind; and

Whereas programs of international cooperation in education enhance international

understanding and thereby promote the cause of peace; and

Whereas many nations or regions of the world not now possessing sufficient educational facilities, such as necessary schools, universities, colleges, and technical institutes are ready to establish, expand and improve such facilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States hereby expresses its interest in encouraging the development of international programs for the expansion and improvement of education at all levels, including provisions for teachers colleges, technical institutes, as well as other necessary schools, colleges, and universities, national or regional in scope; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress hereby recommends that the United States Government encourage the organizations of the United Nations system to develop programs for increased international cooperation in the field of education that would best serve the needs of the several member countries, as well as the cause of world peace and international economic and social development; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress hereby expresses its willingness to accept a reasonable share of the cost of bringing into operation certain aspects of such programs through the use of foreign currencies available for these uses, or otherwise as may prove suitable and desirable.

RESOLUTIONS

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO MAKE CERTAIN STUDIES RELATIVE TO ECONOMIC OPERATIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. JACKSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 20); which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations:

S. RES. 20

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, to make studies as to the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches of the Government with particular reference to:

(1) the effectiveness of the present organizational structures and operational methods of agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government at all levels in the formulation, coordination, and execution of an integrated national policy for the solution of the problems of survival with which the free world is confronted in the contest with world communism;

(2) the capacity of such structures and methods to utilize with maximum effectiveness the skills, talents, and resources of the Nation in the solution of those problems; and

(3) development of whatever legislative and other proposals or means may be required whereby such structures and methods can be reorganized or otherwise improved to be more effective in formulating, coordinating, and executing an integrated national policy, and to make more effective use of the sustained, creative thinking of our ablest citizens for the solution of the full range of problems facing the free world in the contest with world communism.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, from February 1, 1961, to